

## AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGES USED IN COELHO'S NOVEL ENTITLED "ALCHEMIST"

by  
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### Abstract:

The title of this study is, "An Analysis of Figurative Languages Used in Paulo Coelho's novel Entitled *"The Alchemist"*. The objectives of the study are to describe the types of the figurative language found in the book and to identify the contextual meaning of the figurative language. The method used in collecting the data related to the subject of this research is documentation method because the researcher collected the data from novel. This study was conducted by collecting any relevant data and information about the topic or problem of the study from novels and internet that are available for the analysis. The data collection used the following steps: reading the novel, and then selecting the data that used the types of figurative language. While the steps to analyze the data are identifying the types of figurative language according to Leech, identifying the contextual meaning of the figurative language, and the last is interpreting the data. The result shows that there are 70 sentences that have figurative language. From all the sentences, there are 30 items or 42.9% of simile, 27 items or 38.6% of personification, 12 items or 17.1% of metaphor, and 1 item or 1.4% of hyperbole. It can be indicated that the dominant type of figurative language in the novel is simile. The author uses simile to explain circumstances, to describe the characters, to express emotion of the characters, and to make his writing more vivid and entertaining. It can be concluded that figurative language has important roles in this novel. That's why the author used so many sentences that have figurative language in this novel. Using figurative language makes the novel more interesting to read, and helps the readers to imagine the story, the character based on the illustration that the author has already given in the story.

**Keywords :** *figurative language, simile, personification, methapor, hyperbole, meaning, contextual meaning.*

Language can be said as a means of communication in human life. Most of the people need language as a tool of communication, interaction and getting information from the other people. Language can be used to express someone's feelings or emotion and expressing their ideas, their thoughts and their imaginations, that can be speaking or writting. Written language can be found in the novel, newspaper, poem, and magazine. While, spoken language can be found in the song, speech, and conversation. As human beings, we cannot separate ourselves from social communication and interaction, which certainly makes ourselves live must have language.

In linguistics, the study about meaning is called semantics. Semantics is one of linguistics branches, which explains about language meaning, or it can be said that meaning the most important thing in studying semantics term. According to what has long been the most widely accepted theory of

semantics, meanings studies about ideas or concepts, that can be transferred from the mind of the speaker to the mind of the hearer by embodying them, as it were, in the form of one language or another. (Lyons, 1984,p.136)

A part of semantic studies is literal and non-literal meaning. Literal meaning is the opposite of non-literal meaning. When the speaker says something that has natural meaning or does not have other meaning it can be defined as literal meaning . When the speaker utters something who has different meaning of what his/her words or has hidden meaning it can be said as literal and non-literal meaning.

Figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. Figurative language can be used in any form of communication, such as in daily conversation rarely, articles in newspaper, advertisements, novels, poems, etc. Figurative language uses some words that go beyond their ordinary meaning. It requires the readers to use his/ her imagination to figure out the author's meaning. It makes figurative meaning is difficult to understand because we cannot find the meaning of the figurative language in dictionary just like the other vocabulary words that we usually use in our daily conversation. To know about the meaning of figurative language we need to use our imagination to imagine what the words are said or what the words refer to.

There are four main reasons of using figurative language (Perrine, 1982: x). First, figurative language affords readers imaginative pleasure of literary works. Second, it is a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, making the abstract concrete, making literary works more sensuous. The third, figurative is a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and conveying attitudes along with information. And the last, it is a way of saying much in brief compass. In this thesis, the researcher is interested in analyzing the figurative expressions that are found in novel.

One of imaginative language is known as figurative language. The figurative language is usually found in some literary works such as, novel and short story. In writing a novel, a writer mostly uses figurative language. Meriam-Webster's Encyclopedia of literature (1995,p.415) defines figurative language as: A form of expression (as simile and metaphor) used to convey meaning or heightened effect often by comparing or identifying one thing with another that has a meaning or connotation familiar to the reader or listener.

It is usually found in the novel in which the writer uses it to convey exact meaning in a vivid and artistic manner. In other word, the writer tries to create an image in the readers mind. Thus, holding the attention of the reader is the writer's goal.

As we all know that when we read a novel sometimes we will find some terms that are difficult to understand because there will be so many figurative expressions and some idioms that we will never find in our daily conversation. It is important for us to know the meaning of the figurative language found in a novel so we can imagine what happens in the story, and we can feel the emotion of the story in the novel.

In this thesis, the researcher would analyze the figurative language from Paulo Coelho's novel entitled "*The Alchemist*". The researcher chooses this novel because there are so many figurative expressions found in this novel that are sometimes difficult to understand. The researcher is also interested in finding out what the meaning of the figurative expressions found in that novel.

## DISCUSSION

### Definition Figurative Language

Figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. Figurative language is rarely used in our daily conversation. Figurative language is often found in literary works, such as: articles in newspaper, advertisements, novels, poems, etc. Figurative language is the use of words that go beyond their ordinary meaning. It requires you to use your imagination to figure out the author's meaning. When a writer uses literal language, he or she is simply stating the facts as they are. Figurative language, in comparison, uses exaggerations or alterations to make a particular linguistic point. Figurative language is commonly used in literary works, such as: poem, prose and nonfiction writing as well.

Figurative language refers to words, and groups of words, that exaggerate or alter the usual meaning in figures of speeches of the component of words. A figure of speech may be said to occur whenever a speaker or writer, from the sake of freshness or emphasis, departs from the usual denotations of words (Kennedy, 1983,p.479). Beckson and Ganz (1975,p.80) state that Figurative language is language which makes use of certain devices called 'figure of speech', most of which are techniques for comparing dissimilar objects, to achieve effects beyond the range of literal language. As stated by Crystal (1999,p.116), Figure of Speech is an expressive use of language where words are used in a non literal way to suggest illuminating comparisons and resemblances.

The Webster's New World College Dictionary (1996,p.571) explains that figurative speech is an expression (as metaphor or euphemism) that substitutes a variation of points of view by which things or

notions which is referred to as if it is different in some ways (in identify, degree, shape) from what it actually is or seems to be but so related to the expression successfully implies an intended meaning of effect either or greatly different from what is utterly said.

Figurative meaning and vocabulary have a great relationship that is reciprocal relationship. Figurative meaning and semantic also have a great relationship because without the knowledge of the meaning of the word, even connotative meaning, it is difficult to understand figurative meaning, sometimes people read the newspapers, the magazines or novel, overlooked non – literal expressions and read them literally. Of course, the meaning of the expression becomes odd or not understandable. Therefore, figurative language becomes essential in the learning of vocabularies. While, learning of vocabularies support the learning of semantics (Tarigan, 1995,p.113).

### **Types of Figurative Language**

Merriam-Webster's encyclopedia of Literature (1995,p.415) states that figurative language or figures of speech can be classified into five categories, such as:

1. Figures of resemblance on relationship (e.g. simile, metaphor, kenning, conceit, parallelism, personification, metonymy, synecdoche, and euphemism).
2. Figures of emphasis or understatement (e.g. hyperbole, litotes, rhetoric, question, antithesis, climax, bathos, paradox, oxymoron, and irony).
3. Figures of sound (e.g. alliteration, repetition, anaphora, and onomatopoeia).
4. Verbal games and gymnastics (e.g. pun and anagram).
5. Errors (e.g. malapropism, periphrasis, and spoonerism).

While, Keraf (1991) in Bahasa Indonesia figurative language or *majas* is divided into four major categories, they are:

1. *Majas perbandingan* (figure of speech of comparison)for example, personification, metaphor, euphemism, allegory, hyperbole, litotes, etc.
2. *Majas sindiran* (figure of speech of allusion) for example, irony, sarcasm, etc.
3. *Majas penegasan* (figure of speech of affirmation) for example, pleonasm, repetition, parallelism, tautology, climax, thetotic, anticlimax, etc.
4. *Majas pertentangan* (figure of speech of opposition) for example, antithesis, paradox, etc.

Leech (1981,p.11) classifies figurative language into seven types. The figurative language would be explained which related to this study and it will be used in analyzing the findings. The seven types of figurative language are below:

### 1. Irony

Irony is word using that say something other than what we mean actually. Irony is one type of figurative language that declare the opposite meaning and contradiction with the fact. Etymologically, the word 'irony' derived from Greek word *eironia* meaning 'deception' or 'trick'. There is some argument about what qualities as ironic, but all senses of irony revolve around the perceived notion an incongruity between what is said and what is meant, or between an understanding or expectation of a reality and what actually happens.

For example:

- He still feels lonely in the crowded city
- In this prison we are happy, actually.

### 2. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is expression of exaggeration which used by a writer depicted as being better or worse, or larger or smaller than actually the case. It deliberate overstatement not intended to be taken literally. It is used as a means of emphasizing the truth of the statement. It tells more than the truth about the size, number, or degree of something without intending to deceive.

Etymologically, the word 'hyperbole' derived from the Greek word. It is from two words: 'hyper' means 'over' and '*ballein*' means 'to throw'. It may be used to evoke strong feeling or to create a strong impression, but it is rarely meant to be taken literally.

For example:

- He loves her for thousand years
- He was so hungry, he ate that whole cornfield for lunch

### 3. Metaphor

Metaphor is a kind of figurative meaning which is an implicit comparison in which two unlike objects are compared by identifying or substituting one with other. Frost (2006) Metaphor is use of word or phrase denoting kind of idea or object in place of another word or phrase for the purpose of suggesting a likeness between the two. For example:

- A view of a geode crystal is like the mind probing the universe.

- The stages of love are stepping stones to death

#### 4. Metonymy

Metonymy is a figurative meaning in which the name of one object or idea is substituted for that of another closely associated with it. Metonymy is derived from Greek word 'meta' means 'to change' and only means 'name'. Metonymy is a change of name, the use of the one word for another, the use of an idea by means of terms involving association.

Frost (2006) stated that metonymy is a figure of speech that uses a concept closely related to the thing actually meant. Metonymy is figure of speech consists of using the name one thing for something else with which associated.

For example:

- I spent the night reading Shakespeare
- Hollywood ( The American film industry)

#### 5. Litotes

Litotes is a figure of speech in which, rather than making a certain statement directly, a speaker expresses it even more effectively, or achieves emphasis, by denying its opposite.

By its nature, litotes is a form of understatement, always deliberate and with the intention of subtle emphasis. However, the interpretation of litotes can depend on context, including cultural context. In speech, it may also depend on intonation and emphasis.

Using litotes appeals specifically to certain cultures including the northern Europeans and is popular with the British. It is a feature of Old English poetry and of the Icelandic sagas and is a means of much stoical restraint.

For example:

- This tea is not hot
- It is not bad

#### 6. Simile

Simile is a kind of figurative meaning comparing two essentially unlike things. Simile expresses a direct comparison between things, which have one or more points in common and be recognized by the

use of the word 'like' and 'as'. The word simile comes from the same Latin word 'simile' which means 'like'.

Frost (2006) said that simile is figure of speech in which a comparison is expressed by the specific use of word or phrase such as: like, as, than, seems or as if.

For example:

- Busy as a bee
- They fight like dogs and cats
- We ran as if to meet the star

## 7. Personification

Personification consists of giving human characteristic to an object. Personification originally comes from Latin word '*persona*' meaning 'person', 'actor' or 'mask' used in the theater and 'fic' means to make.

Frost (2006) explained that personification is representation of inanimate objects or abstract ideas as living beings, as in fact. Personification gives human characteristics to inanimate objects, animals, or ideas. This can really affect the way the reader imagines things. This is used in children's books, poetry, and fictional literature.

For example:

- My teddy bear gives me a hug
- The radio stopped singing and stared at me
- The sky was full of dancing stars

## Figurative Language in Novel

Figurative language often finds in novels. Novel is as one of way for the author to write and create figurative language. According to Buhler in Newmark (1988,p.39) says that novel is included into expressive functions of language. The other two are informative and vocative function.

Novel is an extended work of written, narrative, prose fiction, usually in story form. The English word derives from the Italian word 'novella', meaning 'a tale, a piece of news'. Novel is longer than any other works such as in plays and poetry. (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Novel>). However, novels usually attempts to bring greater senses of realism to the narrative by covering a wide range of characters and experience.

With the reference from those definitions above, the writer concludes that novel is a work of narrative fiction in certain length, written in which characters and their actions are described to represent daily life. It is said that novel is a book-length because most of novels wrote in about 40,000 or more that sizes as a book. Novel nowadays can be perceived as a quite phenomenon literary work since many people with unrelated background are competing in writing novel. In addition by using figurative language, the novel has certain features in it. The novel will be more vivid imagery, have stronger feeling, the additional detail and comes beautifully to be read by the reader.

## **Meaning**

### **Definition of Meaning**

The term meaning is simply derived from the word mean. The word ‘meaning’ has a number of definitions as suggested by semanticist, for instance, Leech in Dewi (2010,p.16) notes three points of meaning. They are as follows:

1. Meaning involves the speaker’s intention to convey a certain meaning that may or may not be evident from the message itself.
2. Consequently, interpretation by the hearer is likely to depend on the context.
3. Meaning in the sense is something, which is performed rather than something that exists is static way. It involves action (the speaker produces and effects on the hearer) and the interaction (the meaning being negotiated between the speaker and the hearer on the basis of their mutual language).

Here are some defenitions about meaning according to semanticist:

1. Lyons in Dewi (2010,p.17) says, that the meaning can be distinguished by the technique of substituting other words in the same context and enquiry whether the resulting sentences are equivalent.
2. Crystal in Dewi (2010,p.17) defines that this basic notion is used in linguistics both as a datum and as a criterion of analysis: linguists study meaning, and also use meaning as a criterion for studying other aspects of language.
3. Bloomfield in Dewi (2010,p.17) states that meaning of a linguistics form as a situation in which the speakers utter it and response which it calls forth in the hearer.



Based on the definitions above, semantics meaning depends on the grammatical structure of the sentence. The meaning that the speakers say have to express their ideas, minds and feelings.

### **Contextual Meaning**

Lyons in Manik (2013,p.8) states that Contextual meaning is the meaning of words according to the situations in which they are used. Different situations give different meaning. On the other hand, in the particular situations the sentences will be equal in meaning. In addition, Crystal says that Contextual meaning is also defined as the information signaled about the kind of use a linguistic unit has in its social context. (Manik, 2013,p.8). Longman in Manik (2013,p.8) says that context means the part of speech of words and the things denote. It can be said that contextual meaning have meaning according to the text. It involves the function of word in sentence formation since different arrangement of the same word can convey different context. So, we can conclude that the contextual meaning is the meaning of the words according to the situation in which they are used. Different situation may give different meaning in a sentence.

For example:

Taken from Semantic Analysis of Slang Used in Paul Movie Script by Wilda Rahmawati Manik (2013,p.8): (26) Hair on my grandfather's *head* is white. (27) As *head* officer, she has to be on time.

### **METHOD OF RESEARCH**

In conducting this study, the writer uses a descriptive qualitative method in analyzing and describing the data of figurative language found in the novel. Fraenkel and Wallen (1993,p.23) say that descriptive method is a method used to explain, analyze, and classify, something through various techniques, survey, interview, questionnaire, and test. Furthermore, Fraenkel and Wallen (1993,p.380) define about qualitative research. Qualitative research is defined as "a research study that investigates the quality of relationships, activities, situations or materials." Qualitative method use descriptions and categories (word), for examples, open ended interviews, naturalistic observation, and document analysis.

Fraenkell and Wallen (1993,p.380-381) expalin five characters of qualitative method. First, the natural setting is the direct source of data and the researcher is the key instrument in qualitative research. Second, qualitative data are collected in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. Third, qualitative researchers are concerned with process as well as product. Fourth, qualitative researchers tend

to analyze their data inductively. Fifth, how people make sense out their lives is a major concern to qualitative researchers.

Regarding to the subject of the study, the writer believes that this study has potential material to be analyzed by a descriptive qualitative method since this research is going to analyze and describe figurative language in a novel.

### **Source of Data**

The source of data of this study were taken from the novel entitled "*The Alchemist*" by Paulo Coelho and this novel consists of 155 pages and it was published in 1988. The data of this study are 70 sentences which contain figurative sentence. This study is conducted only to analyze the figurative language found in the novel entitled "*The Alchemist*" Written by Paulo Coelho.

In accordance with it, Fraenkel and Wallen (1993,p.88) say that the researcher is able to use his/her judgment to select a sample that he/she believes based on the prior data. This strategy will provide the data the researcher needs. Another reason is the researcher use personal judgment to select a sample as the specific purpose of the research.

### **Population**

Population is a set of data used to be investigated in which samples can be taken. Sugiyono (2006,p.117) explains that a population is generalization area consisting object or subject which has certain quality and characteristic that is determined by the researcher in order to be learned and taken its conclusion.

After collecting the data, the writer found 70 sentences that contain figurative language taken from the whole chapters (chapter 1-last chapter) of the novel "*The Alchemist*" written by Paulo Coelho.

### **Samples**

Population is divided into two: sampling population and target population. The sampling population of this research is the whole sentences in the novel "*The Alchemist*" and the target population is the sentences that contain figurative language in it. Samples are taken from the whole chapters.

The steps in sampling process are as follows: 1). There are 70 samples taken from the whole chapters. 2). All the samples were analyzed by the writer in order to find out the types of figurative

language. 3). The writer analyzes the samples in order to identify the procedures in translating figurative language.

### **Techniques of Collecting Data**

In this study, the writer read a novel entitled *The Alchemist* by Paulo Coelho as the original or the English version. In collecting data, the writer conducts some steps they are 1.) Reading the novel entitled *The Alchemist* by Paulo Coelho. 2). Highlighting and identifying the sentences that contain figurative language then writes them into transcript. 3). Identifying the contextual meaning of those figurative language. The last, Collecting the data (figurative language).

### **Techniques of Analyzing data**

The analysis of figurative language applied on the entire samples as follows: first, Classifying the sentences that contains the figurative language. second, Calculating the total number of the sentences that contain figurative language in it. Third, Finding out the dominant the figurative language in the novel. Last, Drawing conclusion based on the data that have been analyzed.

### **Data Analysis**

This chapter describes the result and the data analysis. The analysis of the sentences of the novel is presented based on each type of the figurative language. The data of this study were segmented into sentences according to their types of figurative language on the first step. The analysis also presents the contextual meaning of figurative language of each sentence.

In this novel, the author uses figurative languages to make the story alive and more entertaining so that the readers do not get bored while reading the novel. These figurative languages can also help the readers to imagine the story so the readers can understand what the story tells about.

### **Finding**

The research is aimed to analyze the figurative language in the novel entitled *The Alchemist* by Paulo Coelho. After read and analyze the novel, the writer has found 70 sentences that contain figurative language from all chapters (chapter 1-the last chapter). The classification of figurative languages used in the novel '*The Alchemist*' by Paulo Coelho shown in the following table.

***Table 1 Figurative Language occurred in the novel***

***“The Alchemist” by Paulo Coelho***

Figurative Language	Frequency	Percentage
Simile	30	42,9 %
Personification	27	38,6 %
Metaphore	12	17,1 %
Hyperbole	1	1,4 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100 %</b>

Based on the table above, it can be seen that there are 4 types found in the novel, they are; simile (30 items or 42, 9%), personification (27 items or 38,6%), metaphor (12 items or 17,1%) and hyperbole (1 item or 1, 4%).

It is clear that in this novel, the author mostly used figurative language to describe the situation or the setting of the story, to describe what the characters look like, and to describe the character's feelings, so the reader can imagine what the character looks like, what expression the character make when they are angry, sad, etc., what the situation or the setting of a place where the story happens look, etc.

### **Discussion of the Finding**

This section discusses the analysis of types of figurative language and the contextual meaning of each figurative language. The explanation is described below. There are 70 sentences that used figurative language found in the novel entitled *The Alchemist* written by Paoulo Coelho.

The researcher only took three sentences for each type of figurative language as the data representative to be described in this section. For hyperbole, the researcher only gave one sentence for each type as the data representative. These figurative languages were listed and classified based on Leech's theory about the types of figurative language.

In conducting this research the researcher would discuss only 4 types of figurative language found in the novel. They are: Personification, Simile, Metaphor, Hyperbole.

#### **1. Simile**

Simile is a kind of figurative meaning comparing two essentially unlike things. Simile expresses a direct comparison between things, which have one or more points in common and be recognized by

the use of the word 'like' and 'as'. In the novel, the author uses simile to describe something by comparing two different things, it can be human characteristic, action, object, etc.

For example: She noted that the grey hounds had teeth like steel arrow heads. It compares two different objects, the Greyhounds' teeth to the arrowheads. Below are some examples of sentences used simile that are taken from the novel.

***Table 2. Simile found in the novel***

1. "Like everybody learns,". He said. "in school"(p:5)
2. And he knew that shepherds, like seamen, and like traveling salesmen, always found where there was someone who could make them forget the joys of carefree wandering. (p:6)
3. They worked hard just to have food and water like the sheep. (p:8)
4. They're the same as the people who live right here. (p:8)
5. It sounded like a Gypsy prayer. (p:11)
6. When someone sees the same people every day, as had happened with him at seminary, they wind up becoming a part of that person's life. (p:15)
7. And if the book was irritating, as the old man had said, the boy still had time to change it for another. (p:17)
8. He looked like an Arab. (p:17)
9. "it's like it always has been" (p:18)
10. The boy waited, and then interrupted the old man just as he himself had been interrupted. (p:22)
11. Every day was the same, and when each day is the same as the next, it's because people fail to recognize the good things that happen in their lives every day that the sun rises. (p:26)
12. Like crickets, and like expectations, like lizards and four-leaf clovers. (p:28)
13. He was about the same age and height as the boy. (p: 33)
14. Then, like a colony of worker ants, they dismantled their stalls and left. (p:36)
15. I'm like everyone else. (p:38)
16. He realized that he had to choose between thinking of himself as the poor victim of a thief and as an adventurer in quest of his treasure. (p:40)
17. Maybe it's better to be like crystal merchant. (p:61)
18. He felt that he didn't want to do anything that might make him look like the Englishman. (p:65)
19. "I guess you don't believe that a king would talk to someone like me". (p:66)
20. Creatures like the sheep, that are used to travelling, (p:70)
21. Every step has to be followed exactly as it was followed by the masters. (p:77)
22. "It looks like The Thousand and One Nights." (p:84)
23. It's like the camel driver said: Eat when it's time to eat. (p:86)
24. "It's looks like what I saw in the Englishman's books." (p:121)
25. "It's like the flight of those two hawks; it can't be understood by reason alone. (p:121)
26. The alchemist's words echoed out like a curse. (p.132)
27. That's a lot better than dying like millions of other people, who never even knew what their destinies were. (p:135)
28. I want to be like you, able to reach every corner of the world, cross the sea. (p:140)
29. "The Alchemist fell as silent as the desert." (pg 142)
30. "Because it's not love to be static like the dessert, nor is it love to roam the world like the wind. (p:143)

### Example 1: Paul Coelho, No. 1

*“Like everybody learns,”. He said. “in school”*

Based on the figurative language above, it is said as simile because the author intended to compares two object “he” (the shepherd) and “everybody” in learning how to read.

### Example 2: Paul Coelho, No. 2

*“And he knew that shepherds, like seamen, and like traveling salesmen, always found where there was someone who could make them forget the joys of carefree wandering”.*

The sentence “And he knew that shepherds, like seamen, and like traveling salesmen, always found where there was someone who could make them forget the joys of carefree wandering” above is categorized as simile. The word like at the sentence is pointing a simile. The author compares two different objects, Seaman and traveling salesman to describe what the sheperds wish.

### Example 3: Paul Coelho, No.

*“They”re the same as the people who live right here”*

Based on datum above the simile can be found when the author intended to compare ‘they’ and the people.

## 2. Personification

Personification means giving human characteristics to an object. Actually, personification is the transfer of human characteristic to an object, animal, or abstract idea. It makes the animals and the inanimate objects talk or behave as humans do. In the novel, the author mostly used inanimate object that is personified, by attributing human traits and qualities to it. Below are some examples of sentences using personification that are taken from the novel.

***Table 3 Personification found in the Novel***

1.	“They are so used to me that they know my schedule,” he muttered.(p:4)
2.	He had always believed that the sheep were able to understand what he said. (p:4)
3.	The shop was busy. (p:5)
4.	They trust me, and they’ve forgotten how to rely on their own instincts, because I lead them to nourishment. (p:7)
5.	A desire that still alive. (p.9)
6.	I don’t know how animals know the age of human beings. (P:12)
7.	All the universe conspires in helping you to achieve it. (p:21)
8.	When you are unable to read the Omens, they will help you to do so. (p:28)

9. When you really want something, the universe always conspires in your favor (p.34))
10. "They're called Urim and Tummim, and they can help you to read the omens." (P:39)
11. There had been a time when he thought that his sheep could teach him everything he needed to know about the world. (P:56)
12. The city was still sleeping. (p.:57)
13. But the sheep had taught him something even more important; that there was a language in the world that everyone understood, a language the boy has used throughout the time that he was trying to improve things at shop. (p:59)
14. But that disaster taught me to understand the word of Allah. (p:73)
15. Because the earth is alive and it has a soul. (p:75)
16. The tradition saved Egyptians from famine in those days, and made the Egyptians the wealthiest of peoples. (p:102)
17. "You must understand that love never keeps a man from pursuing his destiny. (p:115)
18. So, I love you because the entire universe conspired to help me find you." (p:117)
19. There had been times when his heart spent hours telling of its sadness. (p:122)
20. When his heart spoke to him, it was to provide a stimulus to the boy and to give him strength. (p:128)
21. His heart told the boy what his strongest qualities were. (p:128)
22. "Your money saved us for three days. It's not often that money saves a person's life." (p: 135)
23. The wind approached the boy and touched his face. It knew of the boy's talk with the desert, because the winds know everything.(p:139)
24. The sun thought about that, and decided to shine more brightly. The wind, was enjoying the conversation, started to blow with greater force, so that the sun would not blind the boy. (p:143)
25. The sun thought for a minute. The wind was listening closely, wanted to tell every corner of the world that the sun's wisdom had its limitations. (p:144)
26. Life might be listening, and give you less the next time. (p:148)
27. But his heart was speaking of other things. (p:151)

#### Example 1: Paulo Coelho, No.2

*"He had always believed that the sheep were able to understand what he said".*

From the sentence above it is considered as personification because it considers sheep as an inanimate thing which can do human activity like a spoken. The author personifies the sheep by giving it human activity which makes sheep seem can speak. Sheep is an animal. it represents that the sheep were able to understand what human said, as if the sheep had the ability like a human who can understand.

#### Example 2: Paulo Coelho, No. 4

*"They trust me, and they've forgotten how to rely on their own instincts, because I lead them to nourishment."*

The word *they* based on the datum above refers to ‘sheep’. The personification can be found when the sheep as if were able to trust someone and forget something, as if the sheep had the ability like a human who can trust and forget.

Example 3: Paulo Coelho, No. 6

*“I don’t know how animals know the age of human beings”*

The datum above considered as personification because it represents that animals know the age of human being, as if the animal had the ability like a human who can know the age of human being.

Example 4: Paulo Coelho, No 7

*“All the universe conspires in helping you to achieve it”*

Based on the senetence above it is considered as personification because the author personifies the universe by giving it human activity which make the universe as if had the ability like a human who can conspires in helping.

Example 5: Paulo Coelho, No. 11

*“There had been a time when he thought that his sheep could teach him everything he needed to know about the world”.*

The datum above considered as personification because it represents that the animal (sheep) can speak and teach some one about everything as if the sheep had the ability like a human who can speak and teach some one about everything.

### 3. Metaphor

Metaphor is a kind of figurative meaning which is an implicit comparison in which two unlike objects are compared by identifying or substituting one with other. In the novel, the author tries to describe something by comparing two different objects. The metaphor that the author used in the novel is a person to an object (example: Hercules to the Starbucks), a part of body to an objec (example: knees to marshmallow) and the universe to a color (example: the sky to color blue). Below are some examples of sentences used metaphor that are taken from the novel.

1. That butterflies were a good omen. (p:28,c:1)
2. They’re just a pile of stones. (p:51, c:2)
3. I have told u that beauty is the great seducer of men. (p:54)
4. “Everything in life is an omen”. (p:66)
5. The dessert is a capricious lady, and sometimes she drives men crazy. (p:68)



6. And I am a part of your dream, a part of your destiny, as you call it. (p:93)
7. "Courage is the quality most essential to understanding the Language of the World." (p:106)
8. The Emerald Tablet is a direct passage to the Soul of the World. (p:121)
9. Because I've known that every hour was a part of the dream that I would find it. (p:125)
10. Gold is the metal that evolved the furthest. (p:131)
11. Love is the falcon's flight over your sands. (p:138)
12. Love is the force that transforms and improves the Soul of the World. (p:143)

Example 1: Paulo Coelho, No. 1

*"That butterflies were a good omen"*

The sentence *"That butterflies were a good omen"* above is categorized as methapor because the author is describing buterflies with the a good men. Literally, Buterflies are not a good men. The author tries to compare between buuterflies and good men to convey understanding what the character looks like.

Example 2: Paulo Coelho, No. 2

*"They're just a pile of stones"*

Based on the example above it is belongs to metaphor category because the author of the novel tries to explain an explicit description through comparison without put the word 'as' or 'like'. In this case, the author of the novel tries to compare between two characters they refers to the 'pyramids' and 'stone'.

Exampe 3: Paulo Coelho, No. 5

*"The dessert is a capricious lady, and sometimes she drives men crazy."*

From the datum above it is said as methapor because the author of the novel tries to compare between the dessert and lady.

#### 4. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figurative for exaggeration. It tells more than the truth about the size, number, or degree of something without intending to deceive. In the novel, the researcher mostly finds numerical expressions and expressions of accumulation and quantity seems to generate very rich hyperboles. The researcher finds that the author uses phrasal hyperbole, clausal hyperbole and numerical hyperbole. The type of hyperbole that ismostly used by the author is numerical hyperbole, in particular words denoting accumulation of things, such as a tumor of, a dozen, a million, a thousand, a ton of and tons of. By using hyperbole, the author makes common human feelings remarkable and intense to such an extent that they

do not remain ordinary. Below are some examples of sentences using hyperbole that are taken from the novel.

1. Because a grain of sand is a moment of creation, and the universe has taken millions of years to create it. (p:125)

Example 1: Paulo Coelho, No. 1

*“Because a grain of sand is a moment of creation, and the universe has taken millions of years to create it”.*

Based on the sentence above it belongs to hyperbole. Because Hyperbole presents in this sentence in which the exaggeration of statement is made to emphasize the truth of the statement. The sentence *‘the universe has taken millions of years to create it’* is an exaggeration expression in this sentence. Through this sentence the author of the novel tries to emphasize for certain effect.

## CONCLUSION

After determining, identifying, classifying and analyzing all the data the researcher concludes that the novel entitled *“The Alchemist”* written by Paulo Coelho that used figurative language. Thus, the analysis has two objectives; first, to identify the types of figurative language that occurs in the novel, and the last is to explain the meaning of figurative language that occur in the novel. The sentence that has figurative language in the novel entitled *“The Alchemist”* written by Paulo Coelho are 30 or 42,9% of simile, 27 or 38,6% of personification, 12 or 17,1% of metaphor, and 1 or 1,4% of hyperbole.

It can be said that the dominant types of figurative language in the novel is simile. By using simile in the novel, it means that the novel entitled *“The Alchemist”* written by Paulo Coelho contains of delineation to the objects or circumstances. In this novel the author tries to describe something by comparing the objects to the something that we have already known.

The author uses simile to explain circumstances, to describe the characters, to express emotion of the characters, and to make their writing more vivid and entertaining. The second dominant clause is personification, the novel also uses hyperbole metaphor and hyperbole. In the novel, the author mostly used figurative language to describe what the character looks, the character's feeling, the character's actions, and to describe internal conflict that happens to the characters.

From the analysis, it can be concluded that figurative language has important roles in this novel. That is why the author used sentences that have figurative language in the novel. It makes the novel more interesting to read, and also helps the readers to imagine the story, to imagine the character based on the

illustration that the author has already given in the story. So that the imagination created by the reader is still in context of the story.

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